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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

Your Ox Is to Be Gored.

One of our Republican contemporaries in Cincinnati, not very wise in his day and generation, has the face to refer us to all the deputy marshals that were appointed in Ohio last month to control the congressional elections.

"We do not hear so much as we did about the use of United States deputy marshals in this city at the October election."

The Democrats are no longer apprehensive of being defeated at any election by the efforts of Federal supervisors and deputy marshals appointed by Republicans judges and Republican marshals. If Congress shall not repeat the law authorizing the appointment of such officials to oversee the elections, to be herein held for congressmen in the several States, the Democrats will have the benefit of the services of such officials. The law requires deputy marshals to be appointed upon the request in writing of two citizens, and these two citizens will be very apt to turn up in every city of twenty thousand inhabitants whenever an election for a congressman is pending.

It is, therefore, the Republican ox that is to be gored hereafter, if anybody's. The Democrats have protested against the employment of gangs of Federal deputy marshals to oversee the voters. The Democrats as a party have never favored Federal interference in any form with the elections in the several States, not even when these elections are for congressmen. The Democratic party upholds the rights of the States, having confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the people, and believing that they are fully capable of governing themselves. The Democrats hold that fair elections and a faithful return of the results of those elections will be more apt to be secured if the rights of the several States are respected than if the Federal Government steps in and endeavors to control the elections in every State in the Union. As we have heretofore explained, there will be a law of compensation in operation in the former case which will not come into play if the elections all over the land are under the supervision of the officials of the Administration party, because the mistakes, or sharp practices, or irregularities resulting from ignorance or otherwise, in one State will be cancelled by like mistakes, sharp practices, and irregularities in other States. The Democratic election officials of Mississippi and the Republican election officials of Maine will neutralize the one set the mistakes of the other set. The average result will be right, or much nearer right than when a John L. Davenport is appointed in every State by the same party, and sent out to cajol Republicans, not to secure fair elections.

But the Republican Senate will have to second the efforts of the Democratic House of Representatives, or else the law providing for the appointment of Federal deputy marshals will be found still standing upon the statute-book in 1886, when the next congressional elections will occur, unless, indeed,—what we would greatly prefer—the Supreme Court of the United States shall in the mean time adjudge that law to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

Our Republican contemporaries, from whose columns we obtained our text, will now understand, as we suspect it understood before, that there is an all-sufficient reason why the Democrats need not continue to complain of the appointment of Federal deputy marshals to oversee the congressional elections held in Ohio last month. They have no occasion to denounce a law which they can readily pass if their Republican opponents will allow them to repeal it, or which, should it not be repealed, they can execute so as to render it harmless to their party. It is an edict tool, but as it now in their hands they can afford to let the "other fellow" point out how dangerous it is to handle such tools.

Similar considerations render it unnecessary for the Democrats to continue to clamor for the repeal of the internal revenue laws. These laws ought to be repealed, and a Democratic House of Representatives ought to take the initiative in the good work. But if a Republican Senate shall decline to do their part of the work, then the internal revenue officials must hereafter be Democrats. It will not do to allow so powerful a department of the Government to be in the hands of the enemies of the Democratic party. If the Republicans should permit the laws to which we object to remain in force, the Democrats would be fool indeed to permit the offices to be filled under these laws to be held by Republicans. Oh no. The Republican party must aid in doing away with these objectionable laws, or else must submit to their execution by Democratic officials.

The South and the Negro. The Providence Journal, commenting on the adjunction of the Memphis Appeal that the "South must show the colored people by its treatment of them that they have gained rather than lost by Democratic success," says:

"That is which is sound doctrine. It would be easy to quote instances of an entirely antagonistic tone and temper. We prefer to promulgate such words as promise for the future in the South, peace, law, and order, and a rapid progress material, social, and, as between the whites and negroes, political. But we do not anticipate disappointment, and shall be gratified as they turn up, with the hope that good will be reduced from the ill of a Democratic Administration to such a degree as to make it endurable."

While we are glad to note the Journal's "preference," we are sorry it does not quote the "utterances of an entirely antagonistic tone and temper." It refers to, if there is a Democratic paper in the South engaged in misrepresenting the feeling of the whites towards the blacks we would like to have its name in order that we may award the editor the can and balls. We have a pretty long list of southern exchanges, and carelessness of these papers has shown a general disposition to treat the negro with more kindness, if possible, than we have ever done. We are having our children, giving him employment, and taking care of his income and poor for years. We propose to continue to do all this, and hope that he is really emancipated to make him a useful citizen. For the first time since the war the South is in position to do all for the

THROUGH THE STATE.

VIRGINIA METHODISTS.

Third Day of the Annual Conference—Admitted—Address and Resolutions.

Special telegram to the Dispatch.

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 14, 1884.

The Conference met at 9 o'clock—Bishop John C. Jordan presiding.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. John W. Howard.

Henry James Brown, John Thomas Payne, Edgar P. Rowe, Thomas G. Putney, and John T. Bowman were severally elected and received on trial in the Conference.

John W. Carroll, William E. Grant, Arthur C. Jordan, Walter W. Sawyer, Michael T. Williams, J. B. De Berry, Charles C. Conner, and John C. Jordan were re-elected to their respective offices.

T. Routen and William A. Tompkins were confirmed as deacons of one year.

Rev. T. Mooreman, a ministerial supervisor, was elected to address the conference.

DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION—PICTURES SPEECHES.

140 Broad Street, the Richmond Dispatch.

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